



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO

OPNAVINST 3110.18S
OP-501I
21 December 1990

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3110.18S

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: AERIAL AND MOBILE LAND TARGET ALLOCATION AND REPORTING
PROGRAM

1. Purpose

a. To establish allocation policy, basic guidelines for aerial and mobile land target expenditures, and identify reporting requirement responsibilities within the aerial target system.

b. To delegate responsibilities to Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIRSYSCOM) for the implementation of program coordination for all aerial and mobile land targets (hereafter called aerial targets).

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3110.18R. Upon establishment of target performance and inventory reporting procedures by COMNAVAIRSYSCOM, this instruction cancels form OPNAV 3760/36 and the reporting requirements (OPNAV 3760-16 and OPNAV 3760-20) of those activities using the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) letter of 20 August 1985 (NOTAL). This instruction is a major revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

3. Discussion. The Navy Aerial Target Program is designed to support fleet training, along with Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E) and Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) of weapon systems. Requirements are met through a systematic target allocation process. A requirement exists to provide intensive management of limited target assets for controlling inventory, expenditures, and collecting and analyzing target performance data in support of the Navy Aerial Targets Program.

4. Applicability. This instruction is applicable to all activities assigned custody of aerial targets (including major claimants), activities operating targets, supply and depot repair activities, stock control and storage activities, and contractors supporting and operating targets.



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5. Definitions

a. Allocation. The number of targets a major claimant is authorized by the CNO (OP-05) to expend on an annual basis.

b. Expenditures. A target is considered expended when it is destroyed, lost at sea, or no longer capable of providing the basic function for which it was intended. Target expenditures are divided into three basic categories as follows:

(1) Hit/Kill Expenditure. The expenditure of a target due to damage, destruction, or loss as a direct result of a missile or projectile.

(2) Operational Expenditure. The expenditure of a target while performing an operation for any reason other than a missile or projectile Hit/Kill.

(3) Administrative Expenditure. The expenditure of a target by administrative decision because it was damaged beyond repair due to transportation, handling, or any reason not connected to operations in support of fleet training, DT&E, and OT&E.

c. Operation. Launch of any recoverable or non-recoverable target for presentation to ships, aircraft, or for the special testing of target systems.

d. Presentation. A target which is in a position to be engaged by an individual ship or aircraft weapon system. Three types of presentations exist:

(1) Tracking Presentation. A non-firing event to provide acquisition and tracking opportunities for each individual ship or aircraft.

(2) Firing Presentation. An event where each individual ship or aircraft fires inert, live or telemetry rounds at a target.

(3) Target Testing Presentation. An event which tests a target system capability. This covers targets in development and in-service targets undergoing capability improvements.

e. Recoverable Target. A target which can be retrieved and refurbished to a "like-new" condition at the end of an operation.

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f. Major Claimant. Targets are allocated to eight major claimants who are responsible for any suballocations to their subordinate commands. For the purposes of this instruction only, these major claimants are as follows:

- (1) Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
- (2) Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet
- (3) Commander, Naval Reserve Force
- (4) Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force
- (5) Commander, Naval Air Systems Command
- (6) Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
- (7) Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
- (8) Commanding General, Marine Corps Research, Development and Acquisition Command

6. General Information. CNO (OP-05) conducts an annual survey of major claimants for their combined target requirements. This survey covers the forthcoming fiscal year plus five additional years. The survey provides the basis for the next fiscal year allocation and insight to future requirements for budgeting and procurement purposes. Major claimants shall use the definitions contained here to complete the survey. Each must remain prepared to justify all annual requirements. After an extensive review of target inventories, upcoming fiscal year procurements, and weapon allocations, the CNO allocates aerial targets to the major claimants. Allocation is only good for the fiscal year for which it is authorized and expires at the end of that year. A mid-year review establishes allocation modifications required to meet each major claimants' operational needs. With proper justifications and target availability, CNO will alter allocations throughout the fiscal year to meet all possible operational requirements. CNO and NAVAIR will retain all documentation on requirements and allocations.

7. Policy

a. An allocation is required for any operation which provides tracking, firing or target testing presentations. In the case of a recoverable target, any target successfully retrieved and repairable is not considered to have been expended within the claimant's allocation. In the case of a non-recoverable target, once launched it is charged against that

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user's allocation. Any expenditure, other than administrative, is charged against each user's allocation.

b. Each major claimant may suballocate targets to subordinate commands as applicable.

c. Major claimants shall manage their allocation to ensure it is not exceeded.

d. Any exchange of allocations between major claimants or with any other elements of the Armed Forces is not permitted without prior approval from CNO.

e. No specific allocation for foreign military users exist. CNO (OP-05) allocates Navy targets through the appropriate Fleet Commanders pending Foreign Military Sales case approval. Foreign military allocation requests will be directed to CNO by the appropriate Fleet Commanders for approval (information copy to COMNAVAIRSYSCOM and Commander, Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, CA).

f. Non-standard reconfiguration of aerial and mobile land targets for DT&E/OT&E purposes requires prior approval from CNO and COMNAVAIRSYSCOM. The fact that a program office will pay for reconfiguration of a number of targets for specific testing does not constitute an automatic allocation. Nor will that count as sufficient reason for additional allocation to a major claimant that commits its assets in such a manner.

g. No target operating activities will be established or deactivated without CNO approval.

h. Major claimants shall maintain documentation showing reason for non-usage of allocated targets; program slippage, event cancellations due to higher priority missions, etc... Events beyond the control of the claimants often justify non-utilization. Records identifying such causes help in programming follow-on FY requirements.

8. Action

a. Exact details on implementing all reporting requirements are delegated by CNO to COMNAVAIRSYSCOM. CNO (OP-05) will maintain final approval authority on all report formats and contents prior to publication. At a minimum, items to be reported include, but are not limited to, information related to:

- (1) Inventory requirements and status

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(2) Target Operational performance - target data

(3) Target Operational Usage - firing platform data

b. This directive constitutes aerial targets program policy guidelines for all Navy and Marine Corp activities. The Commander, Naval Air Systems Command shall develop and issue specific reporting procedures as necessary to satisfy each requirement of this instruction.

J. D. Taylor
J. D. TAYLOR
By direction

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